

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, assembled in Friends' Meeting House, Salem, Ohio, August 27th, 1853.

(CONTINUED)
REMARKS OF MR. BARKER.
2ND DAY, A. M.

Joseph Barker spoke at length, defining his position and recapitulating his course of action as a reformer in England. He said he would vote for any man who would go for the smallest measure of freedom and abatement of slavery. For himself he was in favor of the entire abolition of slavery everywhere, but while declaring this purpose, he would go with any party as far as it went to secure a less object. If that was compromise he was a compromiser. He had met with many Free Soilers who appear to be as sincere, honest, and zealous in the cause, as many who are not political abolitionists.

He was such an abolitionist; the first week he set foot on American soil, he gave notice of his intention to become a citizen, not supposing conscience could hinder.

If he had been a voter at the last election, he should have voted for John P. Hale. Whether he was right or wrong, he did not know. He might be self-deceived. He felt as if he were an ultra abolitionist, as if he hated slavery and would risk anything in the cause. He thought there were two kinds of minds. One delights in detecting differences and the other in detecting likenesses in men and things, and that he was of the latter class. His eye naturally fixed upon the resemblances between the ultra abolitionists and all others, and he made the inquiry, "What can I do in connection with them all?" If he were wrong he should like to be put right. He did not profess to know what were the best means for abolishing slavery. Whether political action were right or not, it must be right to speak and write and print, in endeavoring to spread the most liberal principles. In these things he could co-operate heartily with the ultra abolitionists. He grudged every cent he gave to political parties, or to support their papers. He would give them his vote, but his money should go to support the instrumentalities of the ultra abolitionists, because they went the farthest and asked the most. He was not a non-resistor, and that left him free to act politically when others could not. He felt free to work with those who are, and those who are not, politicians. Whether this made him a trimmer or not he did not know, he waited for more light. He thought some of the ultra abolitionists had not hope enough, and that they did not give political abolitionists as much credit as they deserved. The latter were doing more good and less harm than the former acknowledged. What the slaveholders say of the Free Soil party is a good test by which to judge whether or not it is doing anything against slavery.

REMARKS OF MR. FOSTER.
2ND DAY, A. M.

Stephen Foster said the question was, shall we as men become part and parcel of a pro-slavery government, and help enact and execute the laws? He said no. He would remark in the first place that we had a great work to do, and few to do it. We ought not to take work upon ourselves which others can do. If it were not absolutely necessary that we should aid in carrying on improvements, we should leave them to other hands, that is, if we could do it without detriment to the cause. Could we accomplish any good by political action? What was the effect of the vote? It was first to appoint men to office to write on the statute books certain laws. Well, if people regarded their statute laws, it was worth while to try to get the right kind of legislation. But he would affirm that the law had no binding force on the hearts and consciences of the people. No matter what was the character of the statutes, we had only one law in the country, and that was written on the hearts of men. Colored men voted in Oregon in spite of the Constitution. Women voted in it if they only had courage enough to demand it in a body.

So with the fugitive slave law. Where the public sentiment was in favor of it, the slave was taken back, but he could not be seized where it was not. In Cincinnati he is seized, but not in Salem. If the law were of any consequence, public opinion would conform to it everywhere. In Boston, Sims was taken in violation of Massachusetts law; had he been in Worcester, the fugitive law would have been trampled under foot. What we wanted was a renovated public sentiment, that would settle the whole question of law. Every official in the country was not an executor of the law, but the degraded tool of public opinion. Of what use to change the law, then. He knew it might be said that the people had such respect for law that it shaped public opinion. He denied it. The American people feared neither God nor man. Why then waste time in getting the law altered when it had no controlling influence after being changed? He said secondly, that it was not only unnecessary to go into politics, but destructive to moral principle. The best party (the Free Soil) proposed to deliver up fugitives and put down insurrections of slaves. It had not given an intimation to the contrary. Could we innocently join a party which would aid slavery to any extent? He would join a party to abolish the fugitive law if it would do no more, but if it proposed to put down slave insurrections he would not think of it.

Another reason for not engaging in political action is, that we might remain free from suspicion of interested motives. As soon as we began to act politically, it would be said we wanted office. Voting never made an abolitionist. Separate political anti-slavery action was fatal policy. We had more anti-slavery legislation before the Free Soil party was formed, than since.

Again, he had another objection to political action, and especially to Free Soil. It was, that it held itself ready to unite with either of the other parties provided it could share the spoils of office. Such a party could have no moral power.

Another objection was, that its tendency was to make slavery popular and respectable. It must be made villainous before it can be put away. By voting we sent men to Congress to sit down with the vilest of the human race, pirates and robbers, to bind us and themselves to abide by laws which they conjointly shall make. What effect could this have upon the slaveholder? We could not do more to sustain him in his position, except by joining the Church with him. We should turn our backs upon him, and say he is a villain and we cannot associate with him. And if we could not do it ourselves we should not send our Representatives to do it. We should treat the endorser in the same way we do the principal. When we went to the ballot-box, we associate with those who are necessary villains, that is, if they understand their position. He had rather stand as a horse-thief at the great day of accounts, than as a Whig or Democrat. There was not a Whig or Democrat in the house who had not stolen his neighbor's child, yea, who had not plundered a hundred cradles since the

rising of the sun. They were Legree's endorser, more infernal by far than he. Children were stolen—cradles plundered—who did it? Who but those who made and support the Constitution and laws? This is the kind of company Free Soilers were keeping. No good is to be accomplished in this way. Look over the results of political action and compare them with the results of moral action. No living anti-slavery action could be found except in the track of old organization, moral suasion, anti-slavery lecturers.

LETTER FROM FRANCIS BARRY.
To M. R. Robinson, Parker Pillsbury, Abby Foster and others, in convention assembled.

Upon you, and your noble and brave coadjutors, devolves the work of freeing the slave. That this result is to be effected in and through a change in the general sentiment, you are aware. Whether this change may be more easily wrought, by and through appeals to the public conscience, in regard to the sin and wrong of slavery, exclusive of all other effort, or by elevating the tone of public morals in general, and inculcating the principles of true Christianity, seems to be a question important now to decide. That the latter course would be more wise and effective, is my opinion. It is in vain to look for the *Abolitionist*, where the *Man* and the *Christian* is not to be found.

You and your associates have sought to overthrow slavery, without interfering with the popular religion. Although your help has almost all come from such as the Church calls *infidels*, and although a large share of the obstructions you have found in your way, have been thrown there by the popular religionists, yet you still hope to secure your object without meddling with their theories or their operations. That this is a vain hope, your past experience, I think, must go far to prove.

I claim for true Christianity what certain pious self-styled reformers, claim for a *sham* Christianity, that it must constitute the basis of all true reform. The Reformer need hope for success only so far as he can instill into the minds of men the fundamental idea of the Christian Religion. This idea is that man is to be treated, always and everywhere, as man,—that we are to treat every human being as another self,—that salvation, here or elsewhere, is to be obtained only by being true to our nature and obligations. With the popular religion, with its meaningless ceremonies and imposing arrangements, this idea must be, and is, unceasingly and eternally at war. Popular religionists, during the time that they are not throwing stumbling blocks in the way of Reformers, are occupying the time and attention of the people, which otherwise might be devoted to suffering humanity, with fooleries and mummeries which serve only to bewitch and bedevil the mind, and leave it in fog and darkness.

Which of you, in your labors for the slave, have not found the popular ecclesiastics your worst enemies, and their arrangements and doings your greatest hindrance. Even those who appear friendly, and tender their assistance, are continually beset with fears, lest humanity will occupy too much, and long faced formalities, and superstitious vagaries, too little attention.

Religionists are continually drawing the mind away from the true issue. According to their teaching, the great business of life is something far different from feeding the hungry and relieving the oppressed. With them Justice and Mercy are "incidental and unimportant." The best of them seem to think that asking an imaginary God to relieve the oppressed, will at least half atone for refusing to do it ourselves.

Bigotry and intolerance are ever found hand in hand with tyranny and oppression; if we would war with the latter, we cannot be at peace with the former. Reform will ever be an uphill business, until the popular religion is uprooted, and its place supplied by a religion that shall be to humanity a blessing rather than a curse.

FRANCIS BARRY.
BERLIN, Erie Co., O., August, '53.

LETTER FROM AMOS GILBERT.
MARLBORO', Aug. 27th, '53.

FRIENDS OF THE SLAVE: Again you have assembled. Have your motives for convening been sanctified with care? Two motives may be conceived, either of which might be ample inducement; namely, to deliberate upon what yet remains in your power to do for the benefit of the three millions, with whom the callous hearted must sympathize;—or, to gratify and extend social feeling. Both are good; both bring into exercise the best of our nature. Which should be paramount?—Your meeting is the Anniversary of the A. S. S. The name tells it; the social benefits to be realized should be deemed incidental; just such, in kind and degree, as spontaneously grow out of the consciousness that you are earnestly co-operating for the enfranchisement of the most abused, afflicted class on earth.

Celebrated speakers are with you; and the audience such as is usual on like occasions. It may comprise all descriptions, from the hoping, desponding, care worn Abolitionist, to the apathetic, perchance opposing, look-oner. Can your speakers address all this variety efficiently? Can they stimulate the *look-oners* to more diligent labor? Can they cause *unwilling* abolitionists to perceive that profession is idle? That inactivity is to moral reform, what dead weight is to motion? In the case of those whose curiosity—a wish to be with the multitude, has brought to your assembly, can they generate feelings, and produce convictions which will leave them "ill at ease," until they resolve to fall into the ranks of those who are doing the utmost in their power to aid the most suffering of all causes? Can they show the oppressor that his position is essentially wicked? It is hoped that something will be effected in each of these directions.

For the consummation of that which abolitionists yearn after, two conditions are indispensable: First an increasing willingness to make sacrifices; and secondly, untiring efforts to awaken thought, and point out duty, in minds which have not perceived—which have never felt their relation to this momentous subject. He, or she, whose spoken or written words are effectual in securing these results, occupies a high position among human benefactors. A failure in this respect, whatever may be the display of eloquence—the logical or rhetorical skill: whatever the wit, the sarcasm—the tact of any kind, which excites admiration of the speaker, little is gained for the cause of justice and humanity. In the exact ratio that efforts tend to any other than the promotion of the primary object, are they abortive.

Speakers may do their work, and do it well, and nothing be accomplished. Present sympathy may be excited, but it will avail nothing, unless it is abiding and operative; unless it impels to *actions*. After all the *workers* by his uniform example, preaches most efficiently. When he tires, there must be stagnation; when he is faithful, the work progresses. It is not out of place to speak in this connection, of one who noiselessly but firmly, has taken his place on the platform of Right, and

brillies cannot decoy him from his post. Possessing small capital to manage his business of machinist; having a dependant family to which he is tenderly attached, he rejects offers of profitable jobs, which must be paid for in products of the robbed laborer. He cannot consent to furnish facilities for the chattel-holder. If cheers were useful, such a one should have three times three. This is the way to do it; thus should we all do, and when all thus do, the days of slavery will be numbered.

AMOS GILBERT.
The Anti-Slavery Bugle.
Salem, Ohio, September 10, 1853.

THE ANNIVERSARY.

We had not room last week for one word of remark relative to our interesting and important anniversary. Our readers now have before them its proceedings, and can judge for themselves. The attendance was large, and the interest strong and deep throughout. The Society was earnest in its approval of the efforts making to carry forward the enterprise in the West this Fall, and an enthusiastic determination was manifested to sustain the paper, and extend its circulation. The sketches of the speeches we have published, were furnished by our friend J. W. Townner. Some of those most remarkable for interest and power we have not attempted to sketch, but they have left an impression on those who heard them, that will not soon be forgotten.

Much interest was added to the meeting by the excellent singing of the Hale Family, the Griffings, and others. A concert was also given by the Hale Family, for the benefit of the Society, which was enthusiastically received by the numerous audience—as was also the excellent instrumental music by our friends John Peck, Henry Boone, and Charles Thorn.

MEETING AT NEW LYME.

According to appointment, we went in company with Mr. Foster to New Lyme on Friday last, and there attended meetings on Saturday and Sunday. The people were greatly disappointed, in not meeting Mrs. Foster, as she too had been advertised to be present. But her feeble health rendered it imprudent to undertake so long a ride, during the excessive heat of last week. Mrs. Foster's fidelity to the slave and her jealousy of his interest, has brought down upon her head such contumely, slander and abuse as has been heaped upon no woman now living, and such as none but slaveholding politicians and hypocritical priest, could either invent or propagate. But it would have been a full compensation to her, even if she had no higher reward, to learn as we learned at New Lyme, the earnest, cordial sympathy extended to her for her work's sake, and of the true and high appreciation of her faithful labors, by the best men and women of the community.

The meetings on Saturday were small, in part in consequence of the funeral of Mrs. SAMANTHA BROWN, who died very suddenly, and many of whose numerous friends, as was she also, were the friends of the slave's cause. On Sunday the meetings were deeply interesting. Mr. Foster spoke with his usual force and good effect. Quite a number of anti-slavery friends were in from adjoining towns. In the afternoon, the importance of the great Western effort now making, was presented, and a very appropriate response was made by the friends present, by a contribution in cash of \$29.23, and pledges were also made, to be paid in three months, of near \$35.00—in all, about \$64.00. We also received several new subscribers to the Bugle.—If other towns would do likewise, we may push forward this great Western campaign with vigor, and extend it beyond the time at first contemplated.

The pledges made have been left with J. W. Walker, who will receive and report them to the Treasurer of the Society.

THE LAST CINCINNATI SLAVE CASE.

The outrageous decision of Judge Flinn, has aroused the indignation of some of the citizens of Cincinnati. It should have awakened them all, and would, were they not dead in trespasses and in sins. A meeting has been held in the city to take measures for the impeachment of Judge Flinn, for his action in this and in some preceding cases. A committee of three, of which Mr. Joffe was one, was appointed to prepare the case and present it to the Legislature. Subsequently, Judge Flinn made an appropriate demonstration of his "judicial powers," by assaulting Mr. Joffe on the street, and knocking him down. For which the *Hon.* Judge was immediately arrested, and held to bail in the sum of \$500.

On the return of the police officers from Kentucky after having transferred "Neel" safely to the slave pen in Covington, they were assaulted with stones by a company of colored people. One of the officers was slightly injured. The assailants were pursued but succeeded in making their escape.

These police officers should be arrested for kidnapping as well as the bully Judge who was their confederate and all together lodged for safe keeping in Columbus. Whether there is any law for this, we do not know. But we do know that if Ohio has any self respect she will have one next winter, if she has not now. What! Is it not enough that we must have the vilest reptiles in the land, stationed at all points in our State and armed with all the power of the nation to arrest and send to slavery whomsoever it may suit their convenience; their malice or their mercenary souls to seize? And shall our state courts and the police of our cities, afford still other facilities to the kidnappers? Are we to have the constitution executed according to the supreme court and the Baltimore platform, and then is Judge Flinn and the Cincinnati police to execute it by state authority according to the Pittsburgh platform? We should like to know if this question of state and national sovereignty is to be settled by endorsing both with power to kidnap at pleasure. That would suit the south and would be quite as reasonable as most other other demands which Ohio servility has conceded.

In conclusion, we ask our friends who so magnify the Pittsburgh Platform, what we shall gain by leaving the "credulity of slaves to the states." So long as a pro-slavery public sentiment will make Judges of such miscreants as this Flinn? Join with us to correct that sentiment and you will have a better platform to stand on, and the voting will all come right. You could not make it wrong if you would. It would be as difficult as it is now to make men vote right.

THE STANDARD, in copying a letter from one of our correspondents, P. L. Mendenhall, speaks of "his" account. Our correspondent, like many others to whom we are most deeply indebted for the interest of our paper, is a woman.

E. C. WRIGHT, of Indiana, sends one dollar for the Bugle, but forgot to give his Post Office address. Of course we can't send the paper until he tells us where to send it.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.

The grand effort for preaching the anti-slavery gospel in the West, has already commenced its successful operation. Mr. Pillsbury, and Mr. and Mrs. Griffing, left last week. They will perhaps spend some two or three weeks in Ohio, on their way to Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Foster, and J. W. Walker, expected to arrive in Adrian, Michigan, on Thursday of this week, and immediately commence their labors. Mr. Selby is in W. Pennsylvania, where he will probably be joined by an assistant—whose name with those of other agents, we hope to announce as in the field, within a very short time. Ohio will not be neglected.

This grand project of anti-slavery labor is going forward. How long it shall continue—how far it shall extend itself—how thorough its work shall be, will depend upon the liberal aid and co-operation of the abolitionists. Thousands of ears are now opened, and thousands of hearts are now ready to receive the truth. The more extensive and thorough our effort now, the greater the economy in labor and money. Why should the work drag listlessly on. Let us all come to it with a vigor and enterprise, worthy of co-operators with the liberal individuals who originated the project.—Our Treasurer and our agents will be glad to receive your contributions. The anti-slavery men and women of every town should do something—should do according to their ability, and the magnitude and importance of the work. The subject was presented at New Lyme last Sunday, and a good beginning made. Let the example be imitated.

Pledges or contributions may be made to our agents, or sent to JOEL McILLAN, Treasurer of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, Salem. The pledges made at New Lyme were made payable in three months. It would be well that others should be made similarly, as the autumn is the favorable time for labor.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, have issued the following appeal in regard to the enterprise. It is the combined effort of anti-slavery men and women, East and West, for one common object, the regeneration of the nation—the freedom of the slave. Come forward then, every abolitionist and give a hand to the work.

TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society appeal to all its members and friends, in every part of the Union, for aid to sustain their operations during the coming Autumn and Winter.

The field of our action is continually enlarging. The demand for the faithful preaching of Anti-Slavery principles is greater than we can meet.—From Maine to Wisconsin, the call for those who can speak the words which will first awaken, and then purify and heal, this guilty land, is earnest and loud. What we can do, to answer this call, shall be done. We need not say that our ability, in this respect will be in proportion to the self-sacrificing contributions of the individual members of the Society, and friends of the cause.

The Committee have already commenced operations for the season, in the Western States. Three of our truest friends and ablest speakers have already gone into that field—viz.: Parker Pillsbury, Stephen S. Foster, and Abby K. Foster. Mr. Garrison is contemplating a visit to Central New York, and to Michigan. Others will precede or follow him; and, joining with the speakers resident at the West, will, we hope, by the first of October, together constitute the largest and strongest corps of Anti-Slavery laborers, which has been in the field for many years.

To carry on the work more particularly in the State of New York, and the States west of it, a generous friend of the cause in Boston has already pledged the sum of One Thousand Dollars. With this encouraging beginning, we appeal with the more confidence to our friends to come forward and sustain this special work. Let us take advantage of this aroused attention, and awakening conscience of the land, and publish the saving truths of uncompromising Anti-Slavery everywhere. It is the truth—and the truth alone—which shall make this people free. Fettered by no sect or party, we will proclaim it, as God shall give us strength.

We address ourselves to every Auxiliary Society—to every Anti-Slavery neighbourhood—to every true mind and heart. We have been blamed, by some of our friends, for so seldom calling upon the Abolitionists of the country for pecuniary aid.—Certainly we have not pressed them with frequent demands. We have preferred to think that the eminent importance and sacredness of our cause would make all its friends prompt and unsolicited givers. But we feel that the *present* and the *future* demand of our greater efforts than we have ever put forth. It is not for us to tire of the work, and throw the burden upon other shoulders. Let no one look back, who has put his hand to the Anti-Slavery plough.

We earnestly ask immediate attention to this appeal. Donations of money, or pledges of sums to be paid at any time between this and the first of January next, should be sent to the Treasurer, FRANCIS JACKSON, Boston; or to the Assistant Treasurer, SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, 142, Nassau St., New York.

For the Executive Committee.
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, Sec. Secretary.
Boston, August 29, 1853.

UNION SCHOOL.

Under the union school law, our Salem school has gone into quiet and successful operation. We have not had time to visit the school and judge for ourselves, though we intend to do so, so soon as we can throw off a little of the labor incident to our anniversary. A reliable friend who has visited it, and who is familiar with its operations and prospects, sends us the following. We are glad to hear so good a report. From the character of the Board and of the teachers, we expected nothing else than a school of first character.

MR. EDITOR: Having visited our newly organized schools, I feel highly gratified with the manner in which they are conducted, and with their good prospect of success. The number of scholars is quite as large as we had any reason to expect at this busy season of the year. In all, there are near three hundred scholars enrolled as members of the school. One hundred and twenty in the primary department, and upwards of forty foreign scholars in the High School. The Principals, Messrs. McClain and Markham, are doing well in their respective departments. Miss Grissell, of the Grammar School, is a thorough teacher, and her demonstrations on the blackboard are very happy—so plain that the least child can comprehend them. And last though not least, Miss Plummer is laying a good foundation in the Primary School, which after all, is the most important position.

MEETINGS IN CANFIELD.

Our correspondent has our thanks for the following notice of the meetings of Mr. and Mrs. Foster at Canfield. We understand quite a number of the Whigs and Democrats assembled on Thursday night, to hear Mr. F. dress down the Free Soilers, and thus get some comfort to compensate for the licks of Mr. Lewis and others, administered on the Tuesday previous. But they were sadly taken in by their own presumption; for seldom have they given a better illustration of gumption, in "jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire," than on that occasion.

Editor of the Bugle:
DEAR SIR: Our friends Stephen and Abby Foster held meetings here, on the evenings of the 1st and 2d inst. Their meetings were large for the place, and very quiet and orderly.

Stephen gave one of his strong speeches, which he so well can do, though characterized with considerable mildness, showing the participation and responsibility of the two political parties, in and for the guilt and criminality of slavery.

There were many both Whigs and Democrats in the audience, giving evidence of their determination to be true to their pledges of putting down agitation, by sitting as quietly as they could, listening to Mr. Foster's withering denunciations of themselves and their party. Whether they *discontinued* it or not, is impossible to say, as the house was too dimly lighted for so close observation. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that they did.

Abby spoke at some length, and very ably, to prove that slavery is not the creature of legislation; that public sentiment is law, and that it makes but little difference to American citizens what the law is, since public sentiment controls it. Their lectures seemed calculated to produce a good effect, and though there is a great sufficiency of other kinds of preaching here, the light of the gospel of liberty is very much needed.

Is there not cause for encouragement in the aspect of the times at present? In the great cauldron of politics is seething and fuming the remnants of the old political parties, and even now men must take sides in favor either of liberty or slavery, and when they become merged into the two great parties with slavery or no slavery the question at issue, the cause of universal freedom must advance.

G.
Canfield, Sept., 1853.

THE WAY TO DO IT.—The Free Democracy of New Hampshire, have recently held a great convention. A correspondent of the *Tribune* reports one of the speakers as saying, that if John P. Hale had given the State a thorough anti-slavery canvass, he might have been returned to the United States Senate. We think he is probably near the truth. Mr. Hale did a great anti-slavery work in New Hampshire previous to his election, but since then, if we remember rightly, he has not been remarkable for his *home agitation*. Mr. Giddings has maintained his position, only by indefatigable anti-slavery lecturing in his district. Political craft and management would utterly have failed to return him to Congress last fall. But his perseverance in boldly denouncing slavery, and everywhere announcing himself its eternal, unrelenting foe, secured the respect and won the confidence of the men of his district, and they sent him to Congress in spite of opposition almost unexampled, in the history of unscrupulous electioneering. We commend his example to the similarly circumstanced.

LEVY STONE, has been on an anti-slavery Mission into Vermont. Mr. Chaffin a Minister of that State, reports most favorably of her labors in the Liberator. He says: "The friends of the slave feel that Miss Stone's visit to Vermont, was very timely and will tend greatly to advance the cause of freedom, civil and religious."

OF MISS STONE he says:
"Her soul is in the subject. Her heart and mind seem all radiant and luminous with love and truth, so elevating and soul-stirring, that she holds her hearers in perfect captivity, and, in the language of another, it is beautifully true, that her words sway the multitude as pendulum swings in the summer breeze." Under her stirring appeals, the consciences of the people have been painfully aroused. Men in high places have been faithfully rebuked, and much latent pro-slavery has been brought into vigorous activity."

This writer is an evangelical minister. But of another stripe from the Editors of the Christian Press and Oberlin Evangelist. Who advise their readers not to go to meeting with such abolitionists as Miss Stone, and talk of withdrawing even from the "Free Soil party," if its members will give countenance to such fanatics.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

PARKER PILLSBURY, on his way to our anniversary, held several meetings in Western Pennsylvania.—He visited Linesville, Conemaugh and Meadville.—The following account of his meeting at Linesville we copy from a letter in the Liberator. We will add that the friend of whom he speaks is ISAAC BROOKS, from whom, a more unassuming, faithful, and devoted friend of the slave is not to be found in the land.—And we add our prayer to that of Parker Pillsbury, and Abner Ben Adam.

MR. P. says:
"But I began with the intention of giving you a little account of my first Western meeting, the campaign. There is now, however, only time to say, that the showers prevented our assembling in the grove as was expected, and we went to a Universalist meeting-house in the neighborhood. And a great many of all ages, mothers with babies among the rest, were caught in the shower on the way, and came into the house, wet as though they had been dipped up out of a river. Dickies dropped and dresses dripped in running streams; bonnets collapsed, retrenched skirts, (to bloomers height or more) as the wearers scampered through the mire displayed the saddest conditions of white stockings; babies, wet as drowning kittens, cried, or cackled with high glee, as the fit happened to take them, and, altogether, it was a scene such as I never saw before."

As fast as the people came in, they shook and wrung their clothes, and disposed themselves into the sloop; men wrung their coats and shirtsleeves, and the women their caps and shawls, (some of them of nice quality) as if they were dishcloths till at length, about three o'clock, we commenced our exercises. And, though you can hardly believe it, we had one of the most serious and deeply interesting meetings I ever saw; and at the close of it, we only adjourned for two hours, to meet again at early candle lighting. In the evening, the house was again filled, and the clocks had struck ten, some time before we closed.

This meeting was at Linesville, in the north-west corner of Pennsylvania. You can hardly conceive of the devotion of some of the people there.—One man, (his name is on your list of subscribers,) is devoting himself and a good horse and carriage to my use, and the service of the cause for the week, to begin with, and he rode round the region to make my appointments and arrangements, before I arrived. Then he came nearly thirty miles to meet me on my arrival at the nearest point on the railroad, and brought me to his ever open home. And then, no man in the land gives more money, in proportion to his means, to aid the enterprise, than does he. And all the time, he is as plain in dress, and unostentatious every way, as any farmer you can find. His wife and family are with

him, heart and hand. And such are called for *deeds*!! With Abner Ben Adam, 'May their trials increase.'
Yours, as ever,
PARKER PILLSBURY.
Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS IN INDIANA.

FRIEND ROBINSON: Please find a place in thy excellent Bugle, for the following proceedings, or at least the resolutions and oblige the Friends here.

At a quarterly Meeting of Progressive Friends, held by appointment, at West Grove, Jay Co., Indiana, Eighth mo., 6th, 1853.

William Mendenhall was appointed Chairman, William R. Dugdale, Clerk, Emily Sumption, Assistant Clerk.

On motion of Thomas Gray, the meeting took a recess to 2 o'clock.

The meeting again convened. On motion of Thomas Gray, the following persons were appointed a committee to prepare business for a future sitting of this meeting, viz: Thos. Gray, Sarah Votaw, Eliza Frantz, Salem Green and Henry P. Ninde.

After various remarks from different individuals, the meeting again adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The meeting convened, the clerk not being present, Jno. Y. Hoover was appointed clerk pro tem.

The Business Committee being called upon, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we look to the elevation of the physical, the cultivation of the moral, and the proper direction of the religious elements in man, for his entire redemption from all evil.

A declaration of sentiment was presented and after being slightly amended, was adopted by the meeting.

When the following resolutions were brought forward by the Business Committee and presented to the meeting:

Resolved, That the black laws of Indiana are a sin against God and an outrage of humanity, and we consider it obligatory upon us all to use our influence for the downfall of those infernal laws.

Resolved, That the popular church or religion of the day does sanction war, slavery, cannibalism and other crime, we therefore pledge ourselves to come out and throw our whole influence against such a religion.

Resolved, That all are created free and equal, and that women should enjoy the same right that men enjoy, and those that would be foremost themselves strike the first blow.

After discussion, the first and third were adopted, the second after eliciting quite an animated discussion, was laid on the table.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting, be published in the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to meet again the 2nd seventh day in tenth month next, in Whitley County, Indiana, near Henry P. Ninde's.

WILLIAM MENDENHALL, Ch'r.
JOHN Y. HOOVER, Clerk.

THE FREEMAN CASE.

We announced last week that Freeman had been discharged. After his release, a public meeting was held, which was addressed by Mr. Julian, and others, and several resolutions adopted. The resolutions are miserably tame to characterize such an outrage, unsuccessful though ultimately it was.—The colored people subsequently held a meeting which, as might have been expected, seems to have been marked with more spirit than its predecessor. We are under obligation to a friend for the following particulars in this case. They may be implicitly relied upon as correct. The conduct of the slaveholders from Kentucky and Georgia, certainly contrasts well in this case with that of the southern slaveholders, who were combined with Ellington to rob poor Freeman of his money and his liberty.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 29, 1853.

Editor of the A. S. Bugle:
DEAR SIR: This is the day appointed for Freeman's trial. But he was released from prison on Saturday last, the 27th inst., and the claim pending before the Commissioner, dismissed. I will give you a short account of the whole case.

At the request and by direction of John Freeman, Mr. Ketchum, one of his attorneys, went to Monroe, Walton County, Georgia, and ascertained that Freeman had truly stated that to be his former residence since 1831, up to 1844—that he had been free there at all times. He brought to Indianapolis, Mr. Pattilo, the Post Master in Monroe, who, upon seeing Freeman in jail, recognized him in the most friendly and affecting manner. While Mr. Pattilo was in town, Ellington came with three men from Greenup County, Ky., who went into jail against the remonstrance of Freeman's counsel, but under the direction of the United States Marshall, John L. Robinson—stripped Freeman—looked at his scars and marks, and swore to him as the slave of Ellington. The case seemed to be very dark.

In the mean time, however, Mr. Colburn, another of Freeman's counsel, had been taking deposition in Greenup County, Kentucky, at Amanda Freeman's residence, and there heard that Ellington's slave, some years before, had sent his respects to his master by Dr. Adams, of Ohio. He learned that the Dr.'s daughter lived in the county, and from her he found out his residence to be in JACKSON, OHIO.—He immediately went to see the Dr., who stated that he had taken Sam's respects to his master—that he (Sam) lived then in Salem, Ohio, and passed by the name of Wm. McConnell. That he had told his name in a public speech—his master's name was Ellington—his residence Greenup County, Ky., opposite Hanging Rock—his history, his scars, and capture at Millersport, Ohio, in the year 1831 in the canal. It was upon the accusation when Mr. Paul, of Wheeling, attempted to retake his skin and failed, having been resisted by Sam (alias McConnell) and others.

Mr. C. then went to Salem, where he found the Doctor's statement confirmed: found men who knew Sam's marks—his history since 1836, at Salem, and his account of his slavery and adventures on Big Sandy, at the Iron Furnaces, and the Hanging Rock Ferry. He found that McConnell answered the descriptions given of Sam in the deposition in Kentucky, which did not correspond with Freeman.

He returned to Indianapolis and offered to lead Ellington's expense to Canada, to Sam's residence, where he had fled on the passage of the fugitive slave law. This Ellington refused to do. Mr. C. then went to Canada, found Sam, alias McConnell

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

He acknowledged his name—his master—told his history and Ellington's freely. Mr. C. then proceeded to Kentucky, and prevailed upon Henry A. Mead, Esq., a relative of Ellington, a slaveholder, and a man of wealth, who now resides on the farm from which Sam escaped, to go with him to Canada. He also prevailed upon Captain James Nichols, a near neighbor, and the largest slaveholder in Greenup County, to accompany them. They are both gentlemen of the first character, and friends of Ellington. When they started, they said it seemed impossible that Ellington could be mistaken in his man, but that they would go to Canada and see if the man pointed out was really Sam. They went together—when near Sam's house, Mr. C. staid behind in the woods, and let Messrs. Nichols and Mead go alone to the house. As they approached, a mutual recognition took place—they met as old friends—shook hands—conversed freely about Ellington and all their former acquaintances. Sam seemed very glad to see them. He showed them the scars on his person, a very large burn on the outside of his left leg below the knee, going down over the ankle—bites in the back over the shoulders, a mark on his left wrist, and another on the left elbow—his peculiar small ears—his singular feet, the two longer toes on each foot being much longer than the others in proportion; and what were sure marks, their mutual recollections failed. They went to Indianapolis, in their depositions, stated the facts as above, and that they had felt the shadow of a doubt as to the man in Canada (McConnell) being the genuine Sam.

LISTON, one of Ellington's counsel, became convinced by the statement that Freeman was not the slave, and upon Ellington's return on Saturday last, advised him to abandon his claim. He brought with him his son to swear to Freeman, but before seeing him, he first read the depositions of Messrs. Nichols and Mead, which prepared his mind for the proper inspection of Freeman. He said he did not believe Freeman was his father's slave. The case was then dismissed. Upon that day and the following Monday, six Georgians came to testify in behalf of Freeman. They all have known him since 1831. Creel M. Jennings, his old guardian came. Gov. Howell Cobb would have come if telegraphed.

All praise is due these gentlemen from Kentucky and Georgia, for their magnanimous and manly conduct, and most nobly does their disinterested generosity contrast with the rapacity of Ellington. Ellington, as a ruse, pretended to desire to compromise with Freeman on last Saturday, but ran away without having offered one cent. He was sued for ten thousand dollars, and notice served upon him. No honest and humane jury will deny Freeman a heavy verdict.

John L. Robinson, the miscreant Marshal, will be sued for trespass in stripping Freeman, when his duty as an officer commanded him to protect the person of his prisoner. He has mistaken this dirty trick as an offering to the feelings of Southern Senators; they will scorn it, and spurn him, when he applies for confirmation next winter. He has failed in his men, when he thinks to appease the South by doing a deed, in comparison with which picking the poor negro's pockets would have been decent. He extorted three dollars a day from Freeman, to hire a guard for himself.

The commissioner refused to require security for costs, so poor Freeman is out of pocket some 1,500 dollars, two months imprisonment, and all the agony heaped upon him by Ellington, and the obscene birds of prey who followed in his train.

Yours, X. Y. Z.

MEETINGS IN NEW YORK.

THIS meeting seems to have passed off in a manner to meet the expectations of its most sanguine projectors and friends. The proscription and ill-credulity which unwillingly originated it, stands rebuked before the world by the immense and enthusiastic audience which thronged Metropolitan hall, during the numerous sessions of the Convention, as well as by the liberal, truthful and elevating sentiments there uttered.

The Tribune gives a very full report of the proceedings, much of which we regret our inability to copy this week. T. W. Higginson presided. Among the speakers were William H. Channing, Mrs. Nichols of Vermont, John Pierpont, Lucretia Mott, John P. Hale Col. E. L. Snow, William Lloyd Garrison, Antoinette L. Brown, Lucy Stone, Mrs. Jackson of England, Mrs. Gage, C. C. Burleigh and others. Of their speeches the Tribune says "there was a pith and heartiness about most of them, that could not fail of their effect." It also says: "On the whole, this has been the most spirited and able Convention in behalf of Temperance ever yet held. It has already done good, and cannot fail to do more. The scarcity of white neck-cloths on its platform was so fully atoned for by the presence there of such champions of Reform and Humanity as ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, LUCY STONE, MRS. JACKSON, from England, Mrs. C. L. H. NICHOLS, Mrs. FARRIS D. GAGE, &c., that like the absence of wine from the festive board which is graced by Woman, it was the theme of no very general or profound regret. It was a great occasion, and we trust Truth was there uttered which will bear fruit through coming years."

VEGETARIAN FESTIVAL.

The Vegetarians held a festival which was the occasion of much social enjoyment and good speaking in behalf of Temperance generally, and Vegetarianism in particular. Horace Greeley and Mrs. Gage presided on this occasion. The Tribune Reporter however seems not to have had a very keen relish for the Graham bread and other delicacies of the table. He thinks the display, for superior to the quality of the viands.

SUNDAY MEETINGS.

On Sunday morning Miss Antoinette Brown delivered a discourse in Metropolitan Hall, to an immense auditory. She announced her subject as: "The mean and abominable nature of sin, illustrated by the example of particular sins, and contrasted with the exalted character of holiness." In the afternoon and evening, the New York Anti-Slavery Society, held meetings in the same hall. Speakers in the afternoon, were C. C. Burleigh, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and S. J. May Jr. In the evening Oliver Johnson, Lucretia Mott, and Lucy Stone, were heard. Others attempted to speak, but were interrupted by the rowdies, and finally the meeting was compelled by their violence to disperse. The highest eulogiums are given to the speakers by the Tribune reporter, especially to Miss Stone.

Thus has New York received a grand measure of radical truth on the subjects of temperance and freedom, and practically recognized the rights of woman. The city stood it bravely until slavery was assailed. That was an idol they could not see desecrated without interference. The rowdies could listen to assaults upon their rum, much as they love it, without hisses or interference, but when their "glorious liberty" to be slaveholders and slave-catchers was called in question, their endurance could not last. Speech must be silenced and the

WASHINGTON McQUERRY HANDED OVER TO THE TORMENTORS BY JUDGE McLEAN.

Yes, another victim—a helpless, hapless victim—has been thrown to the remorseless jaws of man-devouring and soul-killing slavery; and this, by a Chief Judge of Justice of the United States. The contemplation of such an act of damnable atrocity suggests the inquiry, "Is there a God or Justice presiding in the universe?" Why is it, now is it, that man, in cold blood, solemnly talking about "good faith," "organic law," "the stability of institutions," "human liberty and progress," can act as the representative of justice, seize an unoffending man, and doom him to a fate more intolerable than death? Can such deeds of shocking inhumanity be perpetrated without calling forth the exterminating thunders of God Almighty? Can a nation like this reach forth its bloody hands with any hope of mercy? Surely, prosperity cannot long crown such deeds of hell-conceived iniquity.

We have read the decision of JUDGE McLEAN, in this case, with a shudder. Humanity shrinks back in horror from the deep depravity and corruption which this decision reveals. Judicial rottenness is stamped upon it from beginning to end. What the "speaking evil of dignities" may bring upon us, we know not, and are not careful to inquire. All that is left us is speech; there is no help in us. We are at the mercy of merciless judges; sold and bound to slavery. We can only "cry aloud and spare not," until, perchance, God in His mercy shall arise and smite the oppressors of our *Republican Pharoahs*, or overwhelm them with his judgments.

We are not in a mood to argue against this decision, or to analyze it. The thought that a Freeman has been consigned to slavery, moves the blood too rapidly, and effects the heart too painfully, for minute criticism or argumentation. A deed of great wickedness has been done, and in one of the highest places in the nation; done, too, we believe, not without a realizing sense of its wickedness by the doer, for even he said, before he could do the damning deed: "Occupying the sacred office of Judge, I have no right here to indulge my sympathies for the slave, but must give up to him the law of the land." Oh, yes! even in the dark bosom of JUDGE McLEAN there was something to silence, before he could nerve himself up to the perpetration of so great a wrong. His "sympathies," (he might have added,) his judgment, his reason, his moral sense as a man, his own human life, his responsibility to God, must be put out of sight, in order to a compliance with the demand just then made upon him by the slave power. He had no more business to send poor McQuerry into bondage, than he had to send his own son into bondage. By nature, by the laws of God, by the fundamental principles of human law, the BLACK McQUERRY was as justly entitled to his freedom as is the WHITE McLEAN; and the latter "used" as much "service" to the Kentucky kidnapper as the former, so more. But he does it "as a Judge." This is confession. As a man, his sympathies would not allow him to do a deed so unjust and cruel. Does the judicial office require this self-abandonment? Then the government itself ought to be abandoned. Judge McLean ought to have been sent into bondage, rather than to send such an example of loyalty to conscience and to God, would have sent his name down to posterity in a blaze of glory, and made his memory imperishable. Now his name is covered with infamy, and like that of the wicked, his infamy shall rot. If he means to prostitute slaveholders by this deed, he will be disappointed. They will never trust him. Viewed in any light, he has forever done for himself, and the world has no further use for him, but to exorcise him.—F. Douglass' Paper.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1853.

All persons who have paid pledges or donations, and do not find them credited, will please report to the Treasurer immediately.

K. G. Thomas and Wife, \$10.00
John Dunham, 2.00
Julia Dunham, 1.00
Letitia Dunham, .25
H. C. Williamson, 5.00
O. O. Brown, 15.00
C. L. Cox, 2.00
Friends in Hartford, (paid to Selby,) 2.00
Butler Co., 6.00
F. Hogue, 1.00
John Deming, 7.00
Lydia Irish, 10.00
Isaac Johnson, 5.00
Chessman Miller, 5.00
Lewis Morgan, 2.00
Tacy Robinson, 5.00
Pierce Garrettson, 5.00
Marsena Miller, 11.25
Jane Robinson, 5.00
Elizabeth Brooke, 2.00
Phebe Allen, 1.00
Mary Haines, 1.00
Margaretta Rakestraw, .25
Ann Barton, .25
Elisha Dutton, .25
Ester Brosius, .50
Mary Ann Bailey, 1.00
Harriet Pulsifer, 1.00
Sarah Galbreath, .50
J. H. Everett and Wife, 1.50
Elizabeth Edwards, 1.00
Fanny Lane, 1.00
Mary Mendenhall, 1.00
W. J. Parker, 5.00
Charles Merritt, 5.00
Hannah L. Brooke, 5.00
Esther Willman, .50
S. C. Brown, .50
Mary J. Johnson, .50
Joel Bonsall, 2.00
Abby Perry, 2.00
Hezekiah Young, 5.00
Randall Brown, 1.00
Jeremiah Dickinson, 1.00
Cornelius Whitacre, 1.00
J. H. Richards, .25
A Friend, 5.00
Edward Wall, 5.00
D. C. Thayer, 4.00
Susan W. Bishop, 1.00
Ann Hambleton, 1.00
Joseph Ball, 1.00
D. Beard, 1.00
Isaac Cunningham, 2.00
J. Mann, 1.00
W. H. Garrigue, 1.00
M. Millenger, 1.00
J. W. Brown, 5.00
James Davis, 1.00
H. Hoover, 1.00
F. Purdy, 10.00
J. Copeland, .50
John W. Fawcett, 1.00
M. Mensile, .22

The balance of the report will be given next week.

J. McMILLAN, TREAS.

A TALE OF SLAVERY.

It will be remembered by some of our citizens that about two or three months since a colored man visited our city for the purpose of obtaining money enough to buy his child that was held as a slave in Kentucky. Through the generosity of J. H. Smith and his congregation, with some added by private individuals, the amount was raised and the happy negro went on his way rejoicing.

Now comes the saddest part of the tale. When the poor colored man arrived at his home he immediately handed the money, to obtain which had caused so much labor, over to a friend who started immediately for Kentucky. Arriving there, the money was laid before the master by the gentleman, when to the utter astonishment of the latter, he said "he'd be damned if he would sell the boy at any price." He refused all terms, laughed at all exhortations, and finally ordered the gentleman who wished to purchase the boy out of his house. He left sorrowfully, knowing how his bad success would affect the father, who was in a delirium of joy at the idea of seeing his long-lost son. Imagine then the feelings of that man when it was communicated to him that his son was lost forever.

Our informant tells us that he said not a word nor wept; but any one familiar with a human heart could tell what agony that poor black man was in. He seems to have grown ten years older, and it is feared, unless some change takes place, that he will soon die. His life seems worse than death, and he loudly prays for the latter to come.

This is a single case. We know others more terrible and more cruel could be found, and yet this one makes our very blood tingle; it should make every northern man who hears of it do his best to destroy an institution which degrades our country and gives to men the control and lives of men.—Free Democrat.

News of the Week.

ITEMS.

A ship propelled by ether, now makes regular trips, between Marseilles and Algiers, its engine is one of 70 horse power.—Frederick Douglass' paper says that the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery society has realized \$3,000 within the last three months from the sale of anti-slavery publications.—President Pierce has been made a Doctor of Laws by a University in Vermont. Our laws need doctoring, but will Dr. Pierce help them?—The Aztec children are in London.—Sixty eight barrels of prohibited liquor was seized by the authorities of Bangor, Maine, within a fortnight.—Senator Seward is to deliver an address at Columbus on the 14th inst. on the occasion of the opening of the new University.—Ransel Lamb, late foreman in the bank note engraving office, has been bound over for trial in the sum of \$5,000 for stealing the lost notes of the State Stock Banks.—Mr. Finch of Pittsburgh has made an improvement in the refining of iron, which makes the common gray Allegheny iron, equal in strength to the best Juniata. So says the Dispatch.

The Barker Family will give a concert in Salem about the 21st inst. of which due notice will be given.

GOING THE WHOLE.—The Democrats of Trumbull Co. have made their nominations at the same time resolving "that the principles set forth in the inaugural of President Pierce, meets their hearty approval, and approbation." That is a frank and fair avowal, and we should certainly think that the Free-soilers with such an issue would triumph in old Trumbull.

THE SCHOOL LAW IN PENNSYLVANIA.—It is entirely unnecessary that the colored people should, as they do, go as mendicants to the Directors of the Public Schools, for the means and opportunity of educating their children. The Law of 1849, section 16, in defining "the general powers and duties of the Directors," provides that "they shall admit a sufficient number of Common Schools for the education of every individual between the ages of five and twenty-one years, in the District, who may apply for admission, either in person or parent, guardian, or next friend."

The colored man has a right under that law to demand the instruction of his child. The Directors have no power to refuse such demand, and any colored man making such application, on being refused, will be directed to an Attorney of this city, who will prosecute a suit against the Directors so refusing, and ask no fee.—Dispatch.

SMASHING WHISKY BOTTLES.—Miss Gertrude Salisbury, who was arraigned in this village a few weeks ago for smashing whisky bottles at Lescuyer's Tavern, was tried at Kentuckyville a few weeks since for this and other alleged offences. The prosecution chose this as the most favorable point for securing justice for his line of business, but a very intelligent jury gave him to understand that he brought his griev to the wrong mill. They acquitted her entirely and the auditory so far made his case their own, as to intimate that if the word was said they would give another touch of the higher law to certain parties who, defying the trial, had made false and cowardly insinuations in regard to the defendant's character.—*Journalist* (N. Y.) Journal.

SALE OF A WHITE MAN.—Charles Denoyer, an interperate white man, convicted of vagrancy, at Canandaigua, near St. Louis, was sold at auction at the Court House door, in the latter city, on the 9th inst., for the sum of ten cents! He was subsequently redeemed by the spectators on condition that he left the State immediately.

This is an instance of the influence of slavery. Where they are accustomed to sell a black man, they make very little scruple of selling a white man, if he happens to be poor and friendless. It is a common practice in the Slave States to sell out vagrants; but it is never done in a Free State that we know of.

MAZZINI AND THE SOUTHERN PRESS.—The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin and a half a dozen of our Southern exchanges, republish Mazzini's late anti-slavery letter, with denunciations long, loud and terrible. Mazzini seems to have a full share of them. The Bulletin ends its article as follows: "We are getting heartily tired of these patriot-mongers, and the less we of the south have to do with them the better. There are some of them who highly respect—Mazher, for instance—but the greater portion are more fit, in our opinion, for the penitentiary, than to be the leaders of an oppressed people on a journey to the Canaan of freedom. God help the people that depend upon them. What they now care is entirely preferable to what they would have to endure under the rule the 'patriots' would establish."

Our Southern contemporary would never have had anything "to do" with such men as Mazzini and Mazher, had it maintained its consistency. It defends the social system of the South, on precisely the same grounds Francis Joseph and the Pope allege to justify the time-honored despotism of which they are the heads. Every man who justifies oppression of the ignorant and feeble around him should go where he belongs—into the great party of monarchs and tyrants. Kossooth and Mazzini are in the opposite ranks.—*Phil. Register*.

WE remember of being in California when there was but one newspaper published in that State; that was the *Alta California*, published in San Francisco, only a little more than four years ago. There are now about thirty-five, fifteen of which are published in San Francisco, eight daily and seven weekly. Many of these compare favorably to any published east of the Rocky mountains.—*Herald of Freedom*.

A correspondent of the Gospel Banner, mentions in high terms of eulogy, Rev. Hannah Connor of Troy, Maine, a regular preacher of the Free Will Baptist denomination.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will hold its next Anniversary at Cincinnati, commencing October 4th. Whether the Board will do anything to purify itself of its pro-slavery stains remains to be seen.

GOLD MINES IN MAINE.—The Boston Journal thinks there can be no doubt that gold may be found in Maine, but whether it can be obtained in sufficient quantities to pay for digging, is not so clear.

Receipts for the Bugle for the week ending Sept. 7.

Marcena Miller, New Lyme, 1.50-456
Polly Brockway, " 1.50-463
Marcena Kolan, " 6.00-305
J. C. Hitchcock, Freedom, 1.50-468
Isaac Miller, Mahoning, 1.50-455
Alonzo Lake, Garrettsville, 1.50-500
Erastus Case, Rootstown, 2.50-462
Clement Rockhill, Alliance, 2.00-576
John Smith, Mecca, 1.50-493
Charles A. Garlick, Dorset, 1.00-426
G. S. Bentley, Green Hill, 1.50-463
L. M. Giddings, Jefferson, 1.50-462
Thomas Moore, Ypsilanti, 1.50-477
Thomas Chandler, Adrian, 2.00-480
Miss Chick, England, 2.40-428
Amos Perry, Phelps, 75-329
J. S. Bousal, " 1.50-464
J. Dickinson, " 1.50-463
J. S. Gilson, " 2.00-474
Joseph Frantz, Damascusville, 75-438
Isaac Johnson, New Garden, 1.50-468
Mary A. Bailly, Damascusville, 1.50-468
Joel Pezz, Randolph, 1.50-448
Charles Brosius, East Westville, 75-436
O. L. Holloway, Flushing, 75-436
Thomas E. Horseman, " 75-436
Harriet Phelps, Bissels, 2.00-461
Orre Brown, Canfield, 1.50-464
William F. Parker, Cleveland, 1.50-464
Moses Bishop, Burns, 1.50-481
Moses Bishop, Linsville, 75-438
Lawrens W. Beach, Middlebury, 1.50-463
William Holcomb, Vernon, 1.50-463
Stephen Trunkay, " 1.50-490
M. S. Beach, " Extras, 1.50-462
C. Chandler, West Unity, 1.50-467
J. H. Richardson, " 1.50-435
John M. Holmes, Connoton, 1.00-411
William Davis, Linsville, 50-443
J. V. Ladner, " 1.50-443
S. Shoum, " 1.00-443
Hiram Waters, " 50-427
Joseph Long, " 50-429
Chauncy S. Johns, " 25-389
William Fowler, " 75-438
Seth Barnum, South Shenango, 1.50-468
Jackson Law, Platen, 25-411
Edwin Hook, Conautville, 50-429
William Stillwell, " 75-417
Cyrus Briggs, Unity, 3.00-323
M. A. Earl, Cleveland, 1.00-421
Edward Wall, " 1.50-464
Benjamin Wade, Mercediths Mill, 183-76
Thomas Votaw, " 150-454
George P. Clark, Mt. Pleasant, 1.50-453
Joseph Hogg, Hineley, 2.00-468
Edwin Stedman, Elkhador, 1.50-464
Gregg Taylor, Pottersville, 2.00-444
W. B. Davis, Shiloh, 1.50-478
Stephen D. Wolfe, Ravenna, 1.50-463
Phely Van Fleet, New Bedford, 2.00-509
Mathew Johnson, Perrine, 1.50-478
Wm. B. Randolph, Bucks P. O. 1.50-463
Cordelia L. Snadley, Fredonia, 2.00-509
Ezra Clark, Twinsburg, 1.50-503
Hosokiah Young, " 2.00-429
Kether Walton, Marlboro, 2.00-480
Mary L. Gilbert, " 2.00-445
Mary Mendenhall, " 1.50-459
Reubin Erwin, " 1.50-448
Robert Hillis, Mt. Union, 1.50-448
Silas Harris, " 3.00-468
John Watson, " 1.00-435
Ann Reeves, " 1.50-483
E. W. Newton, Le Roy, 6.00-468
H. C. Williamson, Fowler, 1.00-459
J. A. Fox, " 2.00-432
Claudius L. Coe, Charleston, 2.00-429
Thomas Thompson, Hermitage, 1.50-479
James Star, Maidencreek, 2.00-482
Ezra Brannen, Lima, 1.50-473
Martha H. Cowles, Austinsburg, 1.50-463
Lucy A. Rankin, " 1.00-425
Henry Nine, Abolt, " 1.00-431
E. F. Curtis, Farmington, 1.50-466
Chauncy Harmon, Randolph, 1.50-463
J. Belding, " 8.00-469
Charles Merritt, Alpha, 1.50-469
George Wheelan, Columbiana, 1.50-468
Ellis Cope, " 2.00-450
Anson Hatch, Buttsburg, 1.50-433
Cornelius Sherman, Brunswick, 50-415
G. W. Dushnell, Hartford, 50-415
D. L. Shepherd, " 2.00-432
James Miller, New Garden, 1.50-463
Martha Courtney, " 1.50-469
W. Paxton, " 1.50-463
Dorsey Irey, " 2.00-474
Chesmony Miller, Brecksville, 2.00-419
W. F. Emery, New Castle, 1.00-476
D. C. Thayer, Lindenville, 3.00-458
Jane R. Jennings, Akron, 5.00-425
William Ingersol, Grafton, 2.00-260
W. L. Southerland, Litchfield, 2.00-267
A. Mattison, " 1.00-438
H. Ranger, " 75-438
Stephen D. Smith, " 1.25-544
Peter Austin, Wellsville, 1.50-464
Wm. McClain, Salem, 1.50-464
Silas W. Bettes, Cuyahoga Falls, 1.50-464
Hoops Bailey, East Westville, 3.00-464
Randall Bailey, West Unity, 1.50-464
Simeon Sharp, 2d copy Salem, 1.50-464
Boyd Craig, Hastings, 25-122
Taylor McMillan, East Fairfield, 1.50-464
John Turner, Hartsgroff, 1.50-464
Carlos M. Brockway, New Lyme, 1.50-464
F. P. Brown, " 1.50-464
Harvey Spelman, Orwell, 1.50-464
Reading Room, " 50-429
Leander C. Reeve, " 1.00-461
John R. Reeves, Rome, 2.00-449
Samuel Childs, Cherry Valley, 1.50-478
J. F. Whitmore, West Andover, 1.50-493
Edward Lewis, Austinsburg, 2.00-454
Jesse M. Higbee, Cherry Valley, 1.50-424
Isaac Ladner, Linsville, 1.00-424
Robert C. Stewart, Fremont, 1.50-465
James Gardner, Akron, 1.50-465
Henry McMillan, " 1.00-462
Elijah C. Wright, Pennsville, 1.50-416
Abram G. Wileman, Marlboro, 1.50-464
Ira Borton, " 1.50-464
C. M. Brooke, La Salle, 1.50-464
Edward A. Eddy, Cleveland, 1.50-478
Joseph Barker, Salem, " 1.50-478

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION, of Cuyahoga Co. met in Cleveland on the 3d inst. From the Free Democrat's account, we should judge that it was a time of some difficulty. John A. Foote, was nominated for the legislature. The Democrat does not yet sanction the nominations.

A SERENADE.—Some of our young friends aroused us from a restless dream, by a sweet song under our window, the other night. We slept sweetly afterwards, thanks to their melody.

Meetings.

JERRY RESCUE CELEBRATION.

AT SYRACUSE, OCTOBER 1, 1853.—SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

The second Anniversary of the Rescue of the man Jerry, from the hands of Kidnappers, at Syracuse, on the first day of October, 1851, will be duly celebrated in this city, on Saturday, the first day of October next.

The invitation is to all lovers of Justice and kindness throughout the land. That Rescue was the most signal and emphatic vindication of the absolute supremacy of law that has ever occurred in America. Its beneficent influence in awakening kind and genial sympathy in man for his fellowman, enduring wrong, is a bright star of hope to the oppressed in all the nations of the earth. It is the key-note to the Song of Universal Freedom. It is an exemplification—worthy of imitation on every spot on this broad earth—of the glorious American doctrine, that "Resistance to Tyrants is obedience to God."

W. L. CHANDLER, J. W. LADNER, JAMES FULLER, JOSEPH SAVAGE, ELIZA FICKINS, Committee.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The members and friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society are hereby notified that a semi-annual meeting of the Society will be held at SYRACUSE, N. Y., in Wieting's Hall, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 29th and 30th. As this is designed for the special accommodation of our Western conductors, as well as for the furtherance of our cause generally, it is hoped that a full representation will be present, in the spirit and with the zeal of primitive abolitionism. Every effort will be made by the friends in Syracuse to give a hospitable reception, as far as practicable, to those who may come from a distance. There will be a deal of able and eloquent speakers. The first meeting of the series will be held on THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In behalf of the Executive Committee, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

EDMUND QUINCY, Secretary.

SYDNEY H. GAY, Jr.

NOTICE.

Green Plain Annual Meeting of Progressive Friends will be held at Green Plain, Clark Co., O., on the second seventh day in the 10th mo., 1853. Friends here will be pleased to have the company of all who feel an interest in the movement.

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

The Ohio Yearly meeting of Progressive Friends will be held at Salem Columbiana County Ohio, commencing on Seventh-day the 24th of the Ninth month 1853. All interested in the promotion of practical religion and human progression are invited to attend and participate in its deliberations.

WOMAN'S STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

THE STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY OF THE WOMEN of Ohio, will hold a meeting at Dayton on Wednesday the 21st of September, the day of the opening of the State Fair.

Auxiliary Societies are requested to send delegates, and counties which have not yet organized branch societies, it is hoped will defer doing so no longer. Let every woman who approves the principles and objects of this Society, and wishes to promote its interests, consider herself a member, and see to it that her town and county are represented.

Business of importance is to come before the meeting; in addition to which, reports we trust will be presented from all parts of the State; and short addresses from Mrs. Gage and others may be expected.

The present is an important crisis in the progress of the Temperance reform in Ohio, and while there is great reason for encouragement and hope, there is need that every lover of the cause should put forth unwonted energy in its behalf at the present time.

Women's sufferings from intemperance are manifold and immeasurable; none have greater inducements than she to labor for its overthrow; and it is conceded by all, that women can do much to aid this noble enterprise. Let us, then, have a full meeting, and free consultation as to our future mode of action; and we will hope before another year has passed, to disband with a Maine Law Triumph.

By order of the Committee, J. C. BATEHAM, Pres't

Papers throughout the State are requested to copy.

August 20, 1853.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION. A CALL.—Pursuant to a vote of adjournment, passed at the Woman's Rights Convention held at Syracuse, September 8th, 9th and 11th, 1852, a Convention will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, the 5th and 6th of October, 1853, to consider the Rights of Citizenship, and in how far Women are entitled thereto.

All persons, Men and Women, who are willing to discuss the great questions of Human Rights, irrespective of sex, are invited to participate in the proceedings of the Convention; and this aid, by casting in their vote to the treasury of Thought, in evolving the Truth.

E. OAKES SMITH, In behalf of the Central Committee.

Brooklyn, L. I., May 16, 1853.

JAMES BARNABY, MERCHANT TAILOR.

North Side Main-St., One Door West of the Salem Book-Store, Salem, Ohio.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY, where can be found a full assortment of Books, upon the various reforms of the day.

May 12th, 1853.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are just receiving their Fall stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEEN'S WARE, &c., &c.

Also a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, which they offer at their usual cheap rates, for Cash or Merchantable Produce.

Don't forget the place, American Store, Corner of Main and Ellsworth Streets, Salem, O.

TOMLINSON, STRATTON & Co. September 8th, 1853.

GREATAN MURPHY, FRANKLIN THOMAS, MORRIS JONES.

MURPHY, THOMAS & CO. IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, NO. 48 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ARE now receiving from the Eastern Cities and from Europe, a choice selection of FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS, in which will be found all the novelties, as well as the substantial and staple goods, adapted to the present and approaching season, which they will sell for cash, or approved credit, at exceedingly low prices.

